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Mr. BROWN. Mr. President, I desire to ask the majority leader whether he wants us to go to work tomorrow or Wednesday on the price-control bill.

Mr. BARKLEY. I think Wednesday would be better.

Mr. BROWN. Wednesday would suit me much better.

Mr. BARKLEY. We have some other things to do tomorrow that will more or less divert our attention from the routine work of the Senate.

Mr. BROWN. I hope we can get out of the way speeches that do not directly bear on the bill, so that we can take up the price-control bill on Wednesday.

Mr. McNARY. I am very happy to hear the able Senator from Kentucky say that probably we shall not start the debate on the price-control bill until Wednesday. Let me suggest that we might take up the calendar tomorrow. There are a number of bills on the calendar.

Mr. BARKLEY. I shall be glad to talk to the Senator about that.

Mr. McNARY. Very well.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. BARKLEY. I was about to say that the committee appointed by the Chair to notify the President of the organization of the second session of the Seventy-seventh Congress has not been able to perform its duty because we have received no message from the House that a similar committee has been appointed there. I see no occasion to wait for them. The committee may make its report tomorrow as well as today.

I wish to advise the Senate informally that there will be a joint session of the two Houses tomorrow in the Chamber of the House of Representatives at 12:30 p. m., at which time the President will deliver his annual message.

So far as I know, Mr. President, the Senate has concluded its business for today. I move that the Senate adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 1 o'clock p. m.) the Senate adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, January 6, 1942, at 12 o'clock meridian.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, JANUARY 5, 1942

This being the day fixed by Public Law 395, Seventy-seventh Congress, enacted pursuant to the twentieth amendment of the Constitution for the meeting of the second session of the 77th Congress, the Members of the House of Representatives of the Seventy-seventh Congress met in their Hall and at 12 o'clock noon were called to order by the Speaker, Hon. SAM RAYBURN, a Representative from the State of Texas.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following PRAYER

Spirit of God, on us descend and teach us to feel that Thou art always nigh. Draw us into a sacred nearness with Thy heart of love, leading us to nourish every blessed purpose and enabling us to trust our bounteous Lord's protection. By the rectitude of our behavior and with eager-hearted service, grant that we may prove ourselves worthy of the trust of our fellow men. Hold us to the realization that no nobler task can be found than that all partisan zeal be turned into unity and cooperation for the good of public and private life; grant that these, Thy servants, may safeguard and advance the rights of all. Oh, pour the blended spirits of city, village, and country into the chalice of our national life that it may ever bear the fruitage of unselfish devotion.

Breathe upon our President, our Speaker, and the Congress, as we approach the open door of this session, Thy merciful care and guidance. We pray that all weary hearts and overwrought nerves may be hushed into rest and that we may act as men who believe in God and in the ultimate triumph of the right. We ask it all in the name of Jesus, our Saviour. Amen.

CALL OF THE ROLL

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will call the roll to determine whether a quorum is present.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members answered to their names:

[Roll No. 1]

Allen, Ill.	Bender	Buckley, N. Y.
Allen, La.	Bennett	Bulwinkle
Anderson, Calif.	Bishop	Burch
Anderson, N. Mex.	Blackney	Burdick
Andresen, August H.	Bland	Burgin
Andrews	Bloom	Butler
Angell	Boehne	Byrne
Arends	Boggs	Byron
Baldwin	Boland	Camp
Barden	Bolton	Canfield
Barnes	Bonner	Cannon, Fla.
Barry	Boren	Cannon, Mo.
Bates, Ky.	Boykin	Capozzoli
Beam	Bradley, Mich.	Carlson
Beckworth	Bradley, Pa.	Carter
Belter	Brown, Ga.	Casey, Mass.
Bell	Brown, Ohio	Celler
	Bryson	Chapman
	Buck	Clason

Claypool	Izac	Priest
Clevenger	Jackson	Rabaut
Cluett	Jarman	Ramsay
Cochran	Jarrett	Ramspeck
Coffee, Nebr.	Jenkins, Ohio	Randolph
Coffee, Wash.	Jenks, N. H.	Rankin, Mont.
Cole, Md.	Jennings	Reece, Tenn.
Cole, N. Y.	Jensen	Reed, N. Y.
Colmer	Johns	Rees, Kans.
Cooley	Johnson, Calif.	Rich
Cooper	Johnson, Ill.	Richards
Copeland	Johnson, Ind.	Rizley
Costello	Johnson, N. Dak.	Robertson, Va.
Courtney	Luther A.	Robinson, Utah
Cox	Johnson, Okla.	Robison, Ky.
Cravens	Johnson, W. Va.	Rockefeller
Crosser	Jones	Rodgers, Pa.
Crowther	Jonkman	Rogers, Mass.
Cullen	Kean	Rogers, Okla.
Cunningham	Kee	Rolph
Curtis	Keefe	Romjue
D'Alesandro	Kefauver	Russell
Davis, Ohio	Kelley, Pa.	Sabath
Davis, Tenn.	Kelly, Ill.	Sanders
Day	Kennedy, Martin J.	Sasser
Delaney	Kennedy, Michael J.	Sauthoff
Dewey	Keogh	Scanlon
Dickstein	Kilburn	Schuetz
Dies	Kilday	Schulte
Dingell	Kinzer	Scott
Dirksen	Kirwan	Scrugham
Disney	Kleberg	Secrest
Ditter	Klein	Shanley
Doughton	Knutson	Sheppard
Douglas	Kocalkowski	Sheridan
Downs	Kopplemann	Short
Duncan	Kramer	Sikes
Durham	Kunkel	Simpson
Dworschak	Lambertson	Smith, Maine
Eaton	Lanham	Smith, Va.
Eberharter	Lea	Smith, Wash.
Edmiston	Leavy	Smith, W. Va.
Elliott, Mass.	LeCompte	Smith, Wis.
Engel	Lesinski	Snyder
Englebright	Lewis	Somers, N. Y.
Faddis	Ludlow	South
Fellows	Lynch	Sparkman
Fenton	McCormack	Spence
Fitzgerald	McGranery	Springer
Fitzpatrick	McGregor	Starnes, Ala.
Flannagan	McKeough	Steagall
Fogarty	McLaughlin	Stearns, N. H.
Folger	McLean	Stefan
Forand	McMillan	Stratton
Ford	Maclejewski	Sullivan
Leland M. Ford, Miss.	MacIora	Sumner, Ill.
Ford, Thomas F.	Mahon	Sumners, Tex.
Fulmer	Manasco	Sutphin
Gathings	Marcantonio	Sweeney
Gavagan	Martin, Iowa	Talle
Gearhart	Martin, Mass.	Tarver
Gehrmann	Mason	Tenerowicz
Gerlach	May	Thill
Gibson	Merritt	Thom
Gifford	Meyer, Md.	Thomas, Tex.
Gillette	Michener	Thomason
Gillie	Mills, Ark.	Tibbott
Gossett	Mills, La.	Tinkham
Graham	Mitchell	Tolan
Grant, Ind.	Moser	Traynor
Green	Mott	Vincent, Ky.
Gregory	Mundt	Vinson, Ga.
Guyer	Murdock	Voorhis, Calif.
Gwynne	Myers, Pa.	Vorys, Ohio
Haines	Nelson	Vreeland
Hall	Nichols	Wadsworth
Edwin Arthur Hall	Norrell	Walter
Leonard W. Hall	O'Brien, Mich.	Ward
Halleck	O'Brien, N. Y.	Wasielewski
Hancock	O'Connor	Weiss
Hare	O'Leary	Welch
Harness	Oliver	Wheat
Harris, Ark.	O'Neal	Whelchel
Harris, Va.	O'Toole	White
Hart	Paddock	Whitten
Harter	Patman	Whittington
Hartley	Patrick	Wickersham
Heffernan	Patton	Wigglesworth
Hendricks	Peterson, Fla.	Williams
Hill, Wash.	Peterson, Ga.	Wilson
Hinshaw	Pfeifer	Wolcott
Hobbs	Joseph L. Pfeiffer	Wolfenden, Pa.
Hoffman	William T. Pfeiffer	Wolverton, N. J.
Holmes	Pierce	Woodruff, Mich.
Hook	Pittenger	Woodrum, Va.
Hope	Plauche	Worley
Houston	Ploesch	Young
Hull	Plumley	Youngdahl
Hunter	Poage	Zimmerman
Imhoff	Powers	

The SPEAKER. Three hundred and forty-seven Members are present, a quorum.

REPRESENTATIVE-ELECT

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House:

JANUARY 5, 1942.

The Honorable the SPEAKER,

House of Representatives.

SIR: The certificate of election in due form of law of Hon. ROBERT F. ROCKWELL as a Representative-elect to the Seventy-seventh Congress, from the Fourth Congressional District of Colorado, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. Edward T. Taylor, is on file in this office.

Very truly yours,

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk of the House of Representatives.

SWEARING IN OF A MEMBER

Mr. ROBERT F. ROCKWELL appeared at the Bar of the House and took the oath of office.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that today and tomorrow it may be in order at any time for the Speaker to declare that the House stand in recess, subject to the call of the Chair.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

COMMITTEE TO NOTIFY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following resolution (H. Res. 398), which I send to the desk and ask its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That a committee of three members be appointed by the Speaker on the part of the House of Representatives, to join with a committee on the part of the Senate, to notify the President of the United States that a quorum of each House has assembled, and Congress is ready to receive any communication that he may be pleased to make.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

The Chair appointed Mr. McCORMACK, Mr. DOUGHTON, and Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts to notify the President.

NOTIFICATION TO THE SENATE

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following resolution (H. Res. 399), which I send to the desk and ask its adoption.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House inform the Senate that a quorum of the House is present and that the House is ready to proceed with business.

The resolution was agreed to.

DAILY HOUR OF MEETING

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following resolution (H. Res. 400), which I send to the desk and ask its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That until otherwise ordered, the daily hour of meeting of the House of Representatives shall be at 12 o'clock meridian.

The resolution was agreed to.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Frazier, its legislative clerk, announced that the Senate had adopted the following resolutions:

Senate Resolution 212

Resolved, That a committee consisting of two Senators be appointed to join such committee as may be appointed by the House of Representatives to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that a quorum of each House is assembled and that the Congress is ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make.

The message also announced that pursuant to the provisions of the above resolution the Vice President named Mr. BARKLEY and Mr. McNARY as members of the committee on the part of the Senate.

Senate Resolution 213

Resolved, That the Secretary inform the House of Representatives that a quorum of the Senate is assembled and that the Senate is ready to proceed to business.

RESIGNATION FROM HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following resignation:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., January 2, 1942.

Hon. SAM RAYBURN,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I hereby tender my resignation, effective January 5, 1942, as a Member of Congress, from the Thirty-third District of Pennsylvania.

I want you to know it was a pleasure to serve under your leadership, and I wish you continued success and best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

JOSEPH A. MCARDLE,
Member of Congress.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BLOOM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and to include therein the text of the 26-nation agreement signed at the city of Washington on January 1, 1942; also a supplemental statement regarding it which was issued January 4 by the Department of State; and also an editorial which appeared in the New York Times of Saturday, January 3, on this subject.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

MEETING OF COMMITTEE ON NAVAL AFFAIRS

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Naval Affairs may be privileged to sit during the sessions of the House this week.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks by inserting some essays written by high-school students on the Bill of Rights.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Speaker, my colleague the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN] is returning to Washington, and I am informed that a late train prevented his answering the roll call today.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. D'ALESSANDRO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and to include therein a letter and a statement of loyalty addressed to the President by the personnel of the two largest Italian newspapers in this country.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD in two instances, one to include a radio speech made by me on December 22 over the National Broadcasting Co. and in the other a radio speech made by me over station WOR on January 2.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. LELAND M. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include an open letter from Mr. Philip Murray and my answer to Mr. Murray on January 3.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

THE CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS AND NATIONAL DEFENSE

Mr. LELAND M. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. LELAND M. FORD. Mr. Speaker, Philip Murray, president of the C. I. O., no doubt now realizes the tragic results of all the C. I. O.-promoted slow-downs, sit-downs, jurisdictional strikes, and other forms of sabotage. Therefore, he has inserted an open letter in the Washington Post, addressed to the O. P. M., trying now to transfer his responsibility, fault, and guilt from himself to the O. P. M.

He has the temerity to wonder why airplanes and supplies of war were not available to defend Wake, Guam, and the Philippines. He knows that the C. I. O. fathered these various forms of sabotage and strikes in the airplane plants—delayed and stopped production. I wish to place the guilt, here and now, squarely and fairly, upon the racketeering, hijacking, outlaw labor leadership of the C. I. O.

He at least should come into court with clean hands, and I say to Mr. Murray that the hands of those same outlaw labor leaders are dripping with the blood of those who were wounded and those

who laid down their lives in defense of Wake, Guam, and the Philippines.

Mr. Murray, this Congress and the people of this country know whose fault it is, and it is now too late for you to slide out of your guilt and place it on someone else's shoulders. The fault is yours.

There is no question but that there should be a reorganization that will get real production here in Washington, and I am going to have something to say on this later. That reorganization, however, should not include within its scope such persons as Philip Murray, Hillman, Reuther, Belint, nor any of those who have contributed to what I have consistently contended was sabotage of our defense program.

[Here the gavel fell.]

REPORT FROM COMMITTEE TO NOTIFY THE PRESIDENT

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, your committee appointed on the part of the House to join a like committee on the part of the Senate to notify the President of the United States that a quorum of each House has been assembled and is ready to receive any communication he may make has performed that duty. The President of the United States requested that the committee state that he would communicate with the Congress in person tomorrow, Tuesday, January 6, 1942, at 12:30 o'clock p. m.

JOINT SESSION OF THE HOUSE AND THE SENATE

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Con. Res. 62), which I send to the desk, and I ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the concurrent resolution, as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the two Houses of Congress assemble in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Tuesday, the 6th day of January 1942, at 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving such communications as the President of the United States shall be pleased to make to them.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

NEED FOR SCRAP AT YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 5 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Speaker, in every office which you enter in the city of Washington connected with the Government you are greeted with the slogan, "Time is short."

It has just been 10 months ago tomorrow since I spoke from the Well of this House calling attention to the Congress of what was happening in Youngstown, Ohio, a town that produces 10 percent of all of the steel production in the United States. At that time I asked the Government to spend \$2,000,000 to build a dam to assure adequate water supply. It was not built, and we all know only too well what happened last summer. This country ran pretty well out of steel. The heads

of three of our local steel companies, who appeared before the Senate committee, urging the Government to construct this proposed dam or reservoir, stated that enough steel was being lost each week which would be sufficient to build two 10,000-ton cruisers, or 750,000 rifles. After a great deal of lost time and effort, authorization for the construction of the Berlin Reservoir was granted, and President Roosevelt asked the Congress for a special appropriation in the last lease-lend bill. Today all efforts are being made to build this dam in the shortest possible time, so that adequate water will be assured in the future for steel production. However, because of the loss of time encountered in obtaining the authorization and appropriation, many small industries have had to curtail their operations, and many items deemed vital and necessary to our national defense have not been manufactured.

Today I am again appealing for your cooperation and assistance for the same important item—steel.

Right now, in the city of Youngstown, Ohio, nine open-hearth furnaces, upon which we depend for the production of steel, are out of operation because of the scarcity of scrap. These furnaces are capable of producing 2,200 tons of steel a day.

It is my humble opinion that there is sufficient scrap in America to keep every open-hearth furnace throughout the entire country going full blast if we make a determined effort to obtain it.

During World War No. 1, when the transportation bottleneck occurred, President Wilson requested the Governors of the 48 States and the railroad heads to come to Washington for a conference in order to get it straightened out. When the banking crisis occurred in 1933, President Roosevelt asked the Governor of each State to come to Washington and told them a week in advance what he was going to do to help them. Today we are faced with just as acute a problem, and the Governors should be summoned to Washington. They know their State—they know where piles of scrap have accumulated and where it is lying idle.

Every citizen in the United States, if he was acquainted with the need for scrap, would make a determined effort to give what they might have. They will not sell it to ragpickers. The day has passed when a person will give an old stove or something to a ragpicker passing by his home and perhaps get a piece of candy or a few pennies in return. But they would willingly and gladly donate it for national defense if they knew and were told how and why it was needed.

How can scrap be collected? Pearson and Allen touched this spark off last night in their radio broadcast when they predicted that the biggest scrap drive would go on in this country within the next few weeks. I welcome their cooperation and assistance.

It would be my suggestion that the governor of each State be asked to put out an executive order to his highway department and to the county and municipal governments to set aside one cer-

tain day to make a house-to-house and street-to-street collection of scrap to be gathered from the curbstones.

There is not a home in the country that does not have some kind of an old furnace grate, plumbing article, or bedspring that is taking up some space in the basement. There is not a farm that does not have some old plow or discarded farm implement in the yard that could be utilized in this emergency—and practically every garage has some old part that is not needed and that belonged to a car traded in many years ago.

Right now, the farmer is not too busy to look around and stack up what he could contribute without personal loss—the housewives would be anxious to put two pieces of scrap to the curbstone to match that of her neighbor. If a person had to carry old scrap or unusable items to the curb in front of their home, without having to conspicuously and sometimes inconveniently carry it to a designated dumping ground, it would, I feel certain, have most amazing results. Housewives could be asked to set out the accumulation of coat hangers made of wire that are not being used and taking up space in their closets.

I am thoroughly convinced that if the proper appeal was made to the people of this Nation who want to do something for national defense, that within a few days we would have more scrap gathered together than what we have sold to Japan in bygone years. In towns like my own where there are steel plants, trucks could deliver the scrap right to the plant door. The proceeds from the sale of scrap could be contributed to the Red Cross to carry on its part of the work.

In addition to gathering the scrap at the command of the Governor of each State, would be the fact that they would know how quickly trucks and conveyances could be mobilized in case of an urgent need or necessity. Such a day would tend to familiarize the officials of communities and municipal governments as to the amount of equipment that is available and what kind of a job could be done in case some catastrophe would suddenly affect their immediate locality.

There is not a man, woman, or child in America that does not want to help, especially since the Pearl Harbor incident—they are awaiting the call and want someone to tell them what to do so that they, too, can take an active part in saving America.

Again I call your attention to the fact that nine open-hearth furnaces are unable to operate in Youngstown, Ohio—closed for the lack of scrap. Furnaces are idle, too, in other parts of the country, and we must do something to get them going as fast as we can.

Mr. CASEY of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRWAN. I yield.

Mr. CASEY of Massachusetts. I have some wire mills in my district which have been seriously hampered by lack of scrap metal. I compliment the gentleman upon his splendid idea and hope it will be taken up by the administration. I know that in my district the steel plants have shut down in order that their employees go around a day at a time picking

up scrap. But this is only a hit-or-miss method. We should have a complete and efficient plan. I hope the gentleman's plan will be adopted.

Mr. KIRWAN. I may say further, Mr. Speaker, that the Government today is spending \$13,000,000 for the construction of a blast furnace right in the yard of the Republic Steel plant at Youngstown, but its completion is being hampered because of the lack of steel. So it is pretty nearly time we get busy and do something about it.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRWAN. I yield.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. May I suggest to the gentleman that he consider possibly enlisting the school children of the country in this campaign?

Mr. KIRWAN. Answering the gentleman from Texas, I may say that only a short time ago the President of the United States signed an act drafting every man between the ages of 18 to 64. Those who are unable physically or because of other responsibilities to take up arms to defend the country want to have a part in defending our freedom, and I do not know of anything better that they could do than to help acquire the needed scrap. Women and children would want to do their part also. In fact, I feel confident that every American is eager to put his shoulder to the wheel and would welcome the opportunity to cooperate with the various Governors in gathering all of the essential required needs, be it scrap, rubber, paper, or tin. Every person wants to do their share to win this war, and nothing is more important than furnishing the proper fighting equipment to our first line of defense—those boys who are serving in the Army, Navy, Air Corps, and marines. To accomplish this we must have full-speed steel production. Without scrap we cannot manufacture steel.

[Here the gavel fell.]

ADMISSION TO FLOOR OF HOUSE DURING JOINT SESSION, TUESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1942

The SPEAKER. The Chair desires to make a statement. After consultation with the majority and the minority leaders of the House, and remembering the terrific jam we had upon this floor the last time the President of the United States appeared here, with the consent and approval of the floor leaders the Chair announces that on tomorrow the door immediately opposite the Speaker will be open, and the doors on the Speaker's left and right, and none others. No one will be allowed upon the floor of the House who does not have the privileges of the floor of the House.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, I desire to submit two requests: First, to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD; and second, to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, I have been advised by the American Red Cross that

one of the two counties in the United States first to report the raising of its quota of funds in the recent call for \$50,000,000 was Nuckolls County, Nebr. Perhaps to many of you this just means another county, but I happen to know that this county is located in the heart of the so-called drought area; that for 9 years prior to last year they have had no crops whatever. I am proud that in spite of the hardships and reverses suffered in my district in Nebraska that Nuckolls County came through first in the Nation when the call was issued for help by the Red Cross. I mention this simply as evidence of that deep-rooted conviction that is in all of the American people to see this thing through and win the war.

[Here the gavel fell.]

ANNOUNCEMENT

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, may I announce that the House Military Affairs Committee is called to meet at 10:30 o'clock tomorrow morning. This is a vitally important meeting, and I desire all of the membership of that committee present.

PROTECTION FOR AIR WARDENS AND OTHER VOLUNTEERS

Mr. MARTIN J. KENNEDY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York [Mr. MARTIN J. KENNEDY]?

There was no objection.

Mr. MARTIN J. KENNEDY. Mr. Speaker, I wish to direct the attention of the House to a bill I am introducing which, upon adoption, will require all men and women, engaged as air wardens, to sign an oath of office similar to the oath taken by those persons now serving without compensation in the enforcement of the Selective Service Act.

It is my wish to provide medical care and hospitalization for all persons injured in the actual performance of their official duties as air wardens, and in every other volunteer capacity, in connection with the activities of the civilian-defense program.

At the present time there is no provision in existing law to care for workers injured while rendering volunteer service to the Government.

I believe that our Government is morally obligated to care for these splendid people, many the sole support of their families, and who give freely of their time and skill to aid our national-defense program.

Recently, a member of the local draft board, in order to save the official records of the board, dashed into a burning building and as a result suffered severe burns and injuries. I am sure that every Member of Congress is in favor of providing medical care for such a heroic person. However, the law is silent on the subject.

I hope the membership will study my bill and join with me in my efforts to have it enacted into law in the immediate future.

[Here the gavel fell.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. CASEY of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include an editorial from the Washington Post.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. CASEY]?

There was no objection.

Mr. BRADLEY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include a letter to the President of the United States from the Ukrainian Congress of America.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. BRADLEY]?

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. ENGLEBRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that at the conclusion of the legislative program on next Wednesday the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN] may be given permission to address the House for 10 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California [Mr. ENGLEBRIGHT]?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include an editorial entitled "The Little Guy."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT]?

There was no objection.

AUTOMOBILES AND TIRES FOR DEFENSE WORKERS

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute and to revise and extend my own remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California [Mr. HINSHAW]?

There was no objection.

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Speaker, those of us who represent defense-industry districts in the United States are going to be beset by a very difficult problem very shortly, and that is the matter of transportation for defense workers. As everyone knows, the automobile has come into very wide use and the lives and places of abode of the people have changed accordingly. If those who are working in defense industries cannot obtain automobiles and tires they will have to find other means of transportation to get to these defense plants, which means either enormous additions to the existing bus lines, streetcar lines, railroad and suburban lines, or something else. I do not know what the answer is, but may I say that in my own district there is going to be hell to pay before very long if my 50,000 defense workers cannot get tires or automobiles, and therefore cannot get to their places of work.

These gentlemen in the Government, who by a wave of the hand shut off tires and automobiles, completely upsetting

the transportation system of the United States are, to say the very least, a bit impetuous. The Government spent a lot of money trying to decentralize populations, to move people out into the clean air of the countryside, and now, without offering any transportation plan as a substitute they tell the people they can walk to work and enjoy it. It looks very much as though some smart brain had a bright idea that will blow right back in his face. You cannot turn industry or transportation off and on like a spigot. You cannot reorganize the lives and living of a whole people by a wave of the hand and expect the thing to work. It takes a great deal of sound thinking and careful planning. If this present action is a sample of what we can expect in the future from our war planners—well, what would you say?

[Here the gavel fell.]

RICHARD BROWN

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. BRADLEY]?

There was no objection.

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, on December 19, in the Well of this House, I called attention to a rather unfortunate circumstance whereby on December 13 I had been requested to ascertain the whereabouts and the welfare of one Richard Brown, a seaman in the United States Navy and based at Pearl Harbor. The Navy Department informed me on that day that the young man was safe. However, on December 15 they wired the parents he had been killed in the attack on Pearl Harbor and requested that the parents not disclose the ship on which he was stationed. At 10 p. m., December 24, the parents were again notified that the young man is safe. Glad tidings and a real Christmas present, if true.

I sincerely hope that the boy is alive, well, and safe. I trust that the Navy Department in the future will be very careful lest they bring further unwarranted heart pains to anxious and grieving fathers and mothers at home. I sincerely hope the last report is factual and is the truth, and that young Dick Brown is now alive serving his Nation as only our Dick Browns can serve it.

[Here the gavel fell.]

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. JOSEPH L. PFEIFER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York [Mr. PFEIFER]?

There was no objection.

Mr. JOSEPH L. PFEIFER. Mr. Speaker, I am in favor of the bill introduced by my colleague from New York [Mr. MARTIN J. KENNEDY]. The bill tends to take care of the so-called air wardens of our civilian defense. These individuals give their time at all hours of the day and night, during all kinds of weather, solely for the welfare of the people of America. It certainly becomes

our duty to look after their welfare. I have noticed a few standing on watch, shivering from the cold, due to lack of proper clothing. Some undoubtedly become ill due to exposure and others subject to trauma. It therefore seems to me that it becomes the Government's duty to yield justice to these wardens. We should support this bill, and I would even go further than that. I would suggest a substantial remuneration in proportion to services rendered. I am firmly convinced that if they were justly treated and respected we would get better cooperation and better vigilance.

Now, insofar as our Director of Civilian Defense is concerned, I believe that this is no time for unjust criticism or confusion. We all know Fiorello H. LaGuardia, our National Director of Civilian Defense. He was at one time a Member of this honorable body. He is not a member of my party or your party. He is a member of the Labor Party. As a Democrat I ask of you on this opening day of the second session of the Seventy-seventh Congress to cast aside all party lines and let us march shoulder to shoulder as one—yes, one for all and all for one, for ultimate victory, the downfall of the aggressor nations by the defeat of our common foe.

It is not an easy task, but it becomes our duty as Americans to cooperate in every way rather than instilling in the minds of some animosity and confusion.

Mr. LaGuardia has been chosen by the President of the United States to look after the welfare and security of the people of America that are not in the armed forces and named him National Director while he was finishing his eighth year as mayor of the largest city in the world, the city of New York. Since then, in spite of this gigantic and difficult task, he was reelected for 4 more years. We must admit that he lost no time. Every corner of this great country of ours knows Mayor LaGuardia and others have seen him at work. There is no distance too far or work too hard for him to overcome. He is one of the most active men in America. He is qualified and this no one can deny. In view of these critical times a two-ocean war and war on four continents, it becomes our solemn duty to participate in every possible way by cooperating with our National Director to lighten his burden, to reassure the American public, thereby maintaining the safety and security of us all, thus preserving our national unity, our American policies, and our freedoms.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and include therein a partial report of the grand jury of Arkansas County, Ark.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

Mr. ELIZALDE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and include therein the inaugural address of the President of the Philippines.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the Resident Commissioner from the Philippines?

There was no objection.

RELOCATION OF AIRCRAFT FACTORIES

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, the announcement which comes from the President that we shall immediately relocate in the interior sections of this country units or plants of our aircraft manufacturing industry is welcome, though belated. We have at the present a congestion in the coastal areas of our country in this industry, which holds serious implications for the well-being of the workers and the production of planes. There are now approximately 380,000 men and women engaged in the manufacture of fighting aircraft for this country. Approximately 290,000 of them are employed in plants of the coastal regions where attacks by enemy planes are probable. The total number of employees will be increased to over 500,000 by March.

The following figures are from American Aviation for the issue of January 1, 1942:

Employer forecast of employment changes in aircraft, September 1941 to February 1942¹

	Employed Septem- ber, 1941	To be hired by Mar. 1, 1942
California.....	125,007	25,490
Connecticut.....	30,881	991
Illinois.....	2,260	4,693
Indiana.....	12,730	5,733
Kansas.....	14,531	3,804
Maryland.....	27,946	17,899
Massachusetts.....	1,820	90
Michigan.....	12,079	7,990
Missouri.....	6,068	2,850
New Jersey.....	34,006	2,657
New York.....	47,860	13,687
Ohio.....	18,429	11,145
Pennsylvania.....	14,479	5,273
Washington.....	20,283	2,775
All other.....	11,264	6,048
Total.....	380,173	121,065

¹ Social Security Board figures.

Six years ago I sent a letter to the President of the United States setting out in detail the need for the moving of our aircraft and allied defense industries from the coastal regions to the interior parts of our country.

This letter, dated March 30, 1936, set forth the names and locations of aircraft factories. I quote in part as follows from that communication which I placed in the Record in full on April 3, 1936:

During an address on the floor of the House of Representatives on March 13 I stated the following: "In this Nation practically every concern manufacturing aircraft is located upon the coasts of the United States, and due to the danger from attack, we should give serious consideration to the need for aircraft development inland."

Since that time I have been making a further study of the facts in this connection. I find that factories for the manufacture of fighting planes and bombers, ordnance, and

rifles are concentrated in the seaboard States and are therefore left open to destruction by a hostile airplane carrier, perhaps hundreds of miles at sea.

I feel justified at this time in calling your attention to the need for a careful study with the thought in mind of establishing in the interior and more inaccessible sections of the United States our plants for the manufacture of aircraft, engines, firearms, explosives, and chemicals, because the picture today is decidedly different than it was even 5 years ago.

I made similar representations to the War and Navy Departments and the Bureau of Air Commerce, as well as the chairmen of the House Committees on Military and Naval Affairs. Apparently no action or national policy toward this needed end was taken.

What I say today is not in a spirit of criticism. I deeply regret, however, that we have been so slow in putting into motion sensible proposals for the defense of America.

During 1939 I appeared before the Appropriations Committee on a deficiency item of some \$10,000,000 which was to be used for a research laboratory for aeronautics at Sunnyvale, Calif. The laboratory—in fact, several of them—are badly needed; but I vigorously opposed its location on the west coast. The Record discloses that on August 5, 1939, I stated on the House floor the following:

With the rapid advance in aviation, America is becoming conscious of the fact that in future years we might be vulnerable to attack from the skies by countries many thousands of miles from us, which may send aircraft to invade this country. That is not beyond the realm of the possible. The coast is not, in my opinion, the location for such a research laboratory. The interior of our country, in many sections, offers the proper location.

There are valid reasons, Mr. Speaker, why we must at once start doing the work which should have been in progress years ago. There is every reason to believe that a matchless air force will bring victory to America and her Allies. This means all-out production of fighting aircraft.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks at this point and include therewith certain letters and other material.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia?

There was no objection.

DAYLIGHT-SAVING TIME

Mr. McLEAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. McLEAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to urge the enactment of legislation that will adopt daylight-saving time as the standard time throughout the Nation, at least for the summer months.

Before proceeding, may I make this announcement and extend to the Members of the House an invitation. It appears that in the very near future we are going to have some legislation on the

subject of daylight-saving time. The consideration of this subject has excited our imagination and scientific interest, and because of that interest Capt. J. F. Hellweg, Superintendent of the United States Naval Observatory, has consented to deliver an illustrated lecture on the subject of time, its various subdivisions, its uses, why and how we avail ourselves of it, and kindred scientific facts, for the benefit of Members of the House, their wives, and such others as may care to attend. This lecture will be illustrated by stereopticon slides, and will be a most informative and scientific presentation by one of the best-informed men on the subject. The time of the lecture has been set for the evening of Thursday, the 15th instant. The place will be one of the available committee or assembly rooms in the House Office Building.

On March 4 last year I introduced a bill, the purpose of which was the adoption of daylight-saving time as the standard time throughout the country. The suggestion received considerable support. Similar measures were introduced by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mrs. ROGERS], the gentleman from New York [Mr. KEOGH], and the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FLANNERY].

In the late summer the President expressed himself as approving the enactment of such legislation. He was prompted by a desire to conserve electric energy, particularly in the Southeast portion of the country, where a shortage of electric power was threatened because of a drought, curtailing the production of electric current at hydroelectric plants.

The bills introduced would amend the existing Standard Time Act, and expressly provided the period of time during the year when daylight-saving time should be in force. The administration proposal took the form of a bill which would authorize the President by proclamation, having the effect of law, to provide daylight saving for such period and in such area as he might determine.

The President also wrote the Governors of several States requesting that they cause daylight-saving time to be adopted in their several States. At the time of the President's request 16 States or parts of States had adopted daylight-saving time. Several other States adopted it pursuant to the President's suggestion.

During the latter part of the recently expired session the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce announced that, because of a lack of interest on the part of the proponents of the plan, consideration of legislation had been indefinitely postponed. This was a surprise to me, as the committee had held hearings and I was anticipating a favorable report and congressional action, particularly in the light of the President's recommendation. Owing to the lateness of the session, I postponed any further action until the new session. Meanwhile, the President has suggested the enactment of the legislation, and it is my earnest hope that the committee will realize the desirability of early action.

In presenting the proposed legislation last March, I advanced for it the follow-

ing arguments: Existing conditions comparable to those of 1918 when daylight saving was adopted as a war measure in the interest of public health, conservation, and production; its proven usefulness and the fact that it remained in effect until the close of the war; that after the repeal of the Federal law, permissive or mandatory laws to continue it were enacted in many States and have been in effect for many years and have been gradually extended; that to avoid confusion and inconvenience there should be a Federal law applicable to all States; that, as proven by statistics from experience of the former World War, daylight-saving time had resulted in a 5-percent saving in fuel consumption; that, as indicated by the recommendation of the President, a considerable saving of electric energy could be diverted from domestic and commercial use to the production of defense materials.

At that time we were considering the matter from a peacetime perspective, but the reasons then advanced apply with equal if not greater force at the present time when our perspective must be that of wartime necessity.

There are two additional considerations which result from the recent happenings which precipitated us into war—one is our relations with our neighbors, particularly Canada, and the other is the hope that by reducing bills for electric energy our people may be assisted in meeting tax obligations and the purchase of defense securities.

We are engaged with Canada in a joint operation. North America is the arsenal of those nations which are resisting aggression. The success of this joint undertaking is dependent upon the resources of the United States. In the interest of orderly procedure and efficiency our habit of life must be coordinated. Canada now operates on daylight-saving time. Consequently in all of our joint activities we are 1 hour behind. This must result in confusion, the elimination of which requires that our habit of life be governed by the same time program. Our clocks should be made to conform to the same time schedule as that of Canada. To bring this about, daylight-saving time must be adopted as the standard time of the United States.

It has been argued that the saving in fuel consumption and electric energy by the adoption of daylight-saving time would be infinitesimal. It is impossible, of course, to estimate in figures with any degree of certainty what the saving would be, but it stands to reason that the lights of the Nation cannot be extinguished for an hour a day without some saving somewhere. If only 5 percent of the consumption of fuel is saved—which was the saving estimated on the basis of experience during the last World War—while the percentage is small, it is a considerable amount in volume.

The pending measures provide for daylight-saving time during the summer months. The suggestion has been made that it should be in force all the year, but it is urged that there will be no advantage to year-round daylight-saving time because the consumption of artificial

light in the early morning hours during the winter months might offset the savings in the late afternoon. We need not discuss that now. The summer period is rapidly approaching, and by the adoption of daylight-saving time for the summer months its advantages can be made available. The matter of its possibilities during the winter months can be subsequently determined.

It is my purpose at this time to urge the committee to take prompt action so that in the early spring the clocks may be advanced 1 hour throughout the Nation, and there will be no recurrence of the delays which defeated the operation of the proposed laws last summer.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. DIMOND. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Thursday next, at the conclusion of the legislative program of the day, and following any special orders heretofore entered, I may be permitted to address the House for 1 hour.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the Delegate from Alaska?

There was no objection.

SCRAP IRON

Mr. LESINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. LESINSKI. Mr. Speaker, apparently some of our industries are wondering about where they are going to get their scrap iron. I call the attention of the House to the fact that if they want to find scrap iron, all they have to do is drive between here and Youngstown and see the thousands of automobiles lying in scrap yards. Why have not the O. P. M. and the men responsible to keep our industries in operation designated agencies and persons to collect this scrap iron so that the industries could continue to operate? I believe our mistake is in continuing in office the dollar-a-year men, and Mr. Knudsen, who has apparently failed on his job.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. TABER, for 2 weeks, on account of illness.

To Mr. HARRINGTON (at the request of Mr. LeCompte), for a few days, on account of important business.

To Mr. JACOBSEN (at the request of Mr. LeCompte), for a few days, on account of important business.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

Mr. KIRWAN, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled a bill of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H. R. 4365. An act to give additional powers to the Board of Public Welfare of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

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The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 57 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, January 6, 1942, at 12 o'clock noon.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

There will be a meeting of the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization on Wednesday, January 7, 1942, at 10:30 a. m., on H. R. 6250.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1209 A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting a list of suits arising under the Public Vessel Act of March 3, 1925, in which final decrees were entered, exclusive of cases on appeal; to the Committee on Claims.

1210 A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting a list of suits arising under the act of March 9, 1920, authorizing suits against the United States in admiralty involving merchant vessels, in which final decrees were entered against the United States, exclusive of cases on appeal; to the Committee on Claims.

1211 A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting an itemized report of transactions for account of the Pershing Hall memorial fund, pursuant to the act of Congress, approved June 28, 1935; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

1212 A letter from the Chief Clerk of the Court of Claims of the United States, transmitting a statement of all judgments rendered by the Court of Claims for the year ended November 30, 1941, in compliance with the provisions of section 143 of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1911; to the Committee on Claims.

1213 A letter from the Postmaster General, transmitting a statement of special contracts with railroad companies for the transportation of the mails, and the terms and reasons therefor, in compliance with the provisions of the act of July 28, 1916; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

1214 A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting the Annual Report of the Department of Justice for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1941; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1215 A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a statement of appropriations of the preceding fiscal year (1941) for the War Department showing the amount appropriated under each specific head of appropriation, the amount expended under each head, also the amounts covered into the surplus fund of the Treasury which are not required for expenditure, the balances in the Treasury and in the hands of disbursing officers on June 30, 1941, together with the estimated outstanding obligations against such balances and the estimated unobligated balances as of June 30, 1942; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

1216 A letter from the President of the Electric Home and Farm Authority, transmitting the Sixth Annual Report, covering operations of the Electric Home and Farm Authority from July 1, 1940, to June 30, 1941, inclusive; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

1217 A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report showing the amount of moneys credited to such helium-production fund and the amount of disbursements made therefrom during the preceding fiscal year, and the unexpended and unobligated balances on hand in such fund

as of the end of such fiscal year; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

1218 A letter from the Chief Clerk of the Court of Claims of the United States, transmitting a certified copy of the special findings of fact and opinion found in the case of *North Dakota-Montana Wheat Growers Association, a Corporation, v. the United States*, No. 43783; to the Committee on Agriculture.

1219 A letter from the Under Secretary of War, transmitting a report of contracts awarded under the act of March 5, 1940; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

1220 A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a report of contracts awarded under the act of March 5, 1940; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

1221 A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a report of contracts awarded under the act of March 5, 1940; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

1222 A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a report of contracts awarded under the act of March 5, 1940; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

1223 A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting reports from the General Accounting Office, the Library of Congress, Federal Works Agency, Department of Commerce, Department of the Interior, War Department, and the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, relative to money received during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1941, which was not paid into the general fund of the United States Treasury, and the payments, if any, made from such money during such fiscal year; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

1224 A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill authorizing appropriations for the United States Navy, additional shipbuilding and ship-repair facilities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

1225 A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a report showing refunds of internal revenue in excess of \$500 approved by the Bureau of Internal Revenue during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1941; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

1226 A letter from the Clerk of the House of Representatives, transmitting my report for the period July 1, 1940, to June 30, 1941, giving names and statutory and contingent-fund employees of the House and their respective compensations, including clerks to Members; the expenditures from the contingent fund and from certain specific appropriations; to the Committee on Accounts.

1227 A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report of what appears to be a case of an expenditure made by the Department of Labor in violation of law; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

1228 A letter from the Postmaster General, transmitting a report of operations of the Postal Savings System for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1941 (H. Doc. No. 516); to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads and ordered to be printed.

1229 A letter from the Clerk of the House of Representatives, transmitting a letter, together with a translation thereof, from the Senate of the Mexican Republic with reference to the receipt of the attested copy of Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 18 of the Seventy-seventh Congress; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1230 A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a report covering the disposal of surplus property in the possession of the War Department within the United States from the various field agencies during the period October 15, 1940, to October 15, 1941, inclusive; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

1231 A letter from the Chairman, National Mediation Board, transmitting a copy of the Seventh Annual Report to Congress of the

National Mediation Board, including the report of the National Railroad Adjustment Board; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

1232. A letter from the Chairman of the board for the board of directors, Tennessee Valley Authority, transmitting a report of expenditures for the 12 months ended November 30, 1941, of funds derived from the sale of bonds under section 15c of the Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933, as amended; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

1233. A letter from the Clerk of the House of Representatives, transmitting a list of reports which it is the duty of any officer or department to make to Congress; to the Committee on Accounts.

1234. A letter from the Chairman, United States Tariff Commission, transmitting the Twenty-fifth Annual Report of the United States Tariff Commission, in compliance with the provisions of section 332 of the act of Congress approved June 17, 1930 (H. Doc. No. 515); to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

1235. A letter from the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, transmitting report of activities of the Veterans' Administration as of June 30, 1941, supplementing the text, which contains a summary of new legislation as well as a report by activity of the relief rendered to veterans and their dependents, are statistical tables which permit following the trend of these benefits; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. MASON: Committee on Immigration and Naturalization. S. 314. An act for the relief of certain Basque aliens; with amendment (Rept. No. 1558). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. MASON: Committee on Immigration and Naturalization. H. R. 2868. A bill for the relief of Morris Burstein and Jennie Burstein; without amendment (Rept. No. 1559). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. LESINSKI: Committee on Immigration and Naturalization. H. R. 3295. A bill for the relief of Kurt G. Stern; without amendment (Rept. No. 1560). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. WILLIAM T. PHEIFFER: Committee on Immigration and Naturalization. H. R. 5071. A bill for the relief of Caterina Migliore and Anthony and Rose Migliore; without amendment (Rept. No. 1561). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. KRAMER: Committee on Immigration and Naturalization. H. R. 5539. A bill for the relief of Umberto Danta Annibali; without amendment (Rept. No. 1562). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. KRAMER: Committee on Immigration and Naturalization. H. R. 3469. A bill for the relief of Maria Azucena Alvarez Canga; without amendment (Rept. No. 1563). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. MACIEJEWSKI: Committee on Immigration and Naturalization. H. R. 5954. A bill for the relief of Florence Chumley; without amendment (Rept. No. 1564). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ROLPH:

H. R. 6298. A bill to amend section 2800 of the Internal Revenue Code; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ANDERSON of California:

H. R. 6299. A bill to provide for the planting of 75,000 acres of guayule or other rubber-bearing plants in order to make available a domestic source of crude rubber for emergency and defense uses; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. MAY:

H. R. 6300. A bill to suspend the operation of the act of May 12, 1917 (40 Stat. 74), as to the requirement of submitting detailed estimates, for the approval of the Secretary of War, of expenditures exceeding \$5,000 upon any building or military post or grounds about the same; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

H. R. 6301. A bill to amend the act approved October 16, 1941, entitled "An act to authorize the President of the United States to requisition property required for the defense of the United States" (Public Law 274, 77th Cong.); to the Committee on Military Affairs.

H. R. 6302. A bill to authorize the Secretary of War to make available for the purposes of civilian defense such arms, munitions, supplies, and equipment, for instructional and demonstrational purposes only, as can be spared by the War Department, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. VINSON of Georgia:

H. R. 6303. A bill to create the Limited Service Marine Corps Reserve, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

H. R. 6304. A bill authorizing appropriations for the United States Navy, additional shipbuilding and ship-repair facilities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

H. R. 6305. A bill to further amend the act approved June 23, 1938 (52 Stat. 944), as amended; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

H. R. 6306. A bill to amend the act approved April 22, 1941 (Public Law 39, 77th Cong.), so as to increase the authorized enlisted strength of the Navy and Marine Corps; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. KILDAY:

H. R. 6307. A bill to amend the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 by providing that, notwithstanding any other provision of law, the minimum age for commissioned officers of the land and naval forces of the United States shall be the minimum age liable for training and service under said act; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BURDICK:

H. J. Res. 262. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to section 1, article III, of the Constitution, relating to the tenure of Federal judges; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BLAND:

H. J. Res. 263. Joint resolution to provide decorations for outstanding conduct or service by persons serving in the American merchant marine; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of California, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to consider their Assembly Joint Resolutions Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8, relative to the national-defense program, unemployment insurance and employment services, and the Social Security Administration to reexamine and readjust old-age pension schedules; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BATES of Kentucky:

H. R. 6308. A bill for the relief of William R. Tipton; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BEITER:

H. R. 6309. A bill to correct the military record of Daniel D. Dolan; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. BRYSON:

H. R. 6310. A bill for the relief of James E. Taylor; to the Committee on War Claims.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

2233. By Mr. GREGORY: Petition of Miles Meredith, as commander, Department of Kentucky Disabled American Veterans of the World War, asserting readiness and willingness to assist in all ways possible to smash our enemies as quickly as possible; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

2234. By Mr. KRAMER: Petition of the California Legislature, Sacramento, Calif., Senate Joint Resolution No. 4, urging the Congress of the United States to refrain from enactment of House bill 6049 or any similar measure designed to exempt from State and local taxes, the sale, purchase, storage, use, or consumption of tangible personal property acquired for use in the performance of defense contracts; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

2235. By Mr. RAMSAY: Petition of Rev. E. W. Woodruff and M. Verne Reed, of Wheeling; Rev. K. L. Barnes and Mrs. A. C. Crow, of Hollidays Cove; Rev. John R. Donley, James C. and Jacob E. Tillis, Allen S. Fields, and Fred Miller, of New Cumberland; William F. McCoy, L. A. Britton, Amanda Harper, Jesse O. Nichols, and C. E. Greene, of Chester; George W. Kiehl, of Newell; and others of the First District of West Virginia, in support of House bill 4000 and Senate bill 860; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

2236. By Mr. ROLPH: Resolution of the State of California board of agriculture recommending passage by Congress of Senate Joint Resolution 16 and House Joint Resolution 76, introduced by Senator WAGNER and Representative VOORHIS, to establish a Post-Emergency Economic Advisory Commission; to the Committee on Agriculture.

2237. Also, resolution of the State of California, Assembly Joint Resolution No. 1, relative to memorializing the Congress of the United States to enact pending legislation providing for civilian defense facilities; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

2238. Also, resolution of the State of California, Senate Joint Resolution No. 4, relative to memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to refrain from action calculated to exempt from State and local taxes the sale, purchase, storage, use, or consumption of tangible personal property acquired by contractors in the performance of certain contracts with the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

SENATE

TUESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1942

Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., pastor of the Gunton Temple Memorial Presbyterian Church, Washington, D. C., offered the following prayer:

O Thou, who wert the God of our fathers, we rejoice that Thou art also the God of their succeeding generations.